A *yoke* of mules outgoes a *yoke* of oxen, when ſet to work at the ſame time; for mules are ſwifter. *Broome.*

To YOKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To bind by a yoke to a carriage.
 This Stetes promiſed to do, if he alone would *yoak* together two brazen-hooſed bulls, and, plowing the ground, ſow dragons teeth. *L'Eſtrange.*
 Four milk-white bulls, the Thracian uſe of old,
 Were *yok'd* to draw his car of burniſh'd gold. *Dryden.*
2. To join or couple with another.
 My name
 Be *yok'd* with his that did betray the beſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
 Caſſius, you are *yoked* with a lamb,
 That carries anger as the flint bears fire. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*
 Seek not in Latian bands to *yoke*
 Our fair Lavinia. *Dryden's Æn.*
3. To enſlave; to ſubdue.
 Theſe are the arms
 With which he *yoketh* your rebellious necks,
 Razeth your cities. *Shakeſpeare.*
4. To reſtrain; to confine.
 Men marry not; but chuſe rather a libertine ſingle life, than to be *yoked* in marriage. *Bacon.*
 The words and promiſes, that *yoke*
 The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*
 Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to *yoke*,
 Over Helleſpont bridg'd his way. *Milton.*

YO'KE-ELM. *n. ſ.* A tree. *Ainſworth.*

YO'KEFELLOW. } *n. ſ.* [*yoke* and *fellow*, or *mate*.]
YO'KEMATE. }

1. Companion in labour.
 Yokefellows in arms,
 Let us to France. *Shakſpeare's Henry V.*
2. Mate; fellow.
 You cannot think me fit
 To be th' *yokefellow* of your wit,
 Nor take one of ſo mean deſerts
 To be the part'ner of your parts. *Hudibras:*
 Before Toulon thy *yokemate* lies,
 Where all the live-long night he ſighs. *Stepney.*
 Thoſe who have moſt diſtinguiſhed themſelves by railing at the ſex, very often chuſe one of the moſt worthleſs for a companion and *yokefellow*. *Addiſon's Spectator.*

YOLD, for *yielded*. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

YOLK. *n. ſ.* [See YELK.] The yellow part of an egg.
 Nature hath provided a large *yolk* in every egg, a great part whereof remaineth after the chicken is hatched; and, by a channel made on purpoſe, ſerves inſtead of milk to nouriſh the chick for a conſiderable time. *Ray on the Creation.*

YON. } *adj.* [ȝeonb, Saxon.] Being at a diſtance within
YOND. } view.
YO'NDER. }
 Madam, *yond* young fellow ſwears he will ſpeak with you. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*
 Good mother, do not marry me to *yon* fool. *Shakeſpeare.*
 Would you not laugh to meet a great counſellor of ſtate in a flat cap, his gloves under his girdle, and *yond* haberdaſher in a velvet gown furred with ſables? *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*
 Tigranes, being encamped upon a hill with four hundred thouſand men, diſcovered the army of the Romans, being not above fourteen thouſand, marching towards him: he made himſelf merry with it, and ſaid, *yonder* men are too many for an ambaſſage, and too few for a fight. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
 For proof look up,
 And read thy lot in *yon* celeſtial ſign. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*
 Yon flow'ry arbors, *yonder* allies green. *Milton.*
 Let other ſwains attend the rural care,
 But nigh *yon* mountain let me tune my lays. *Pope.*

YON. } *adv.* At a diſtance within view. It is uſed when
YOND. } we direct the eye from another thing to the object.
YO'NDER. }
 The fringed curtains of thine eyes advance,
 And ſay what thou ſee'ſt *yond*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
 Firſt, and cheifeſt, with thee bring
 Him that *yon* ſoars on golden wing,
 Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,
 The cherub, contemplation. *Milton.*
 Yonder are two apple-women ſcolding. *Arbuthn. and Pope.*

YOND. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.] Mad; furious: perhaps tranſported with rage; under alienation of mind, in which ſenſe it concurs with the reſt.
 Then like a lion, which hath long time ſought
 His robbed whelps, and at the laſt them found
 Amongſt the ſhepherd ſwains, then waxeth wood and *yond*;
 So fierce he laid about him. *Fairy Queen.*
 Nor thoſe three brethren, Lombards, fierce and *yond*. *Fairf.*

YORE, or *of Yore*. *adv.* [ȝeoȝana, Saxon.]

1. Long.
 Witneſs the burning altars, which he ſwore,
 And, guilty, heavens of his bold perjury;
 Which though he hath polluted oft and *yore*,
 Yet I to them for judgment juſt do fly. *Fairy Queen.*
2. Of old time; long ago.
 Thee bright-ey'd Veſta long *of yore*
 To ſolitary Saturn bore. *Milton.*
 There liv'd, as authors tell, in days *of yore*,
 A widow ſomewhat old, and very poor. *Dryden.*
 In times *of yore* an ancient baron liv'd;
 Great gifts beſtow'd, and great reſpect receiv'd. *Prior.*
 The dev'l was piqu'd ſuch ſainſhip to behold,
 And long'd to tempt him, like good Job of old;
 But Satan now is wiſer than *of yore*,
 And tempts by making rich, not making poor. *Pope.*

YOU. *pron.* [eop, iuh, Saxon: the accuſative of ȝe, ye.]

1. The oblique caſe of *ye*.
 Ye have heard of the diſpenſation of the grace of God, which is given me to *you* ward. *Eph.* iii. 2.
 I thought to ſhow *you*
 How eaſy 'twas to die, by my example,
 And hanſel fate before *you*. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
2. It is uſed in the nominative; and though firſt introduced by corruption, is now eſtabliſhed.
 You nimble lightnings, dart your blinding flames
 Into her ſcornful eyes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
3. It is the ceremonial word for the ſecond perſon ſingular, and is always uſed, except in ſolemn language.
 Madam, the fates withſtand, and *you*
 Are deſtin'd Hymen's willing victim too. *Pope.*
4. It is uſed indefinitively, as the French *on*.
 We paſſed by what was one of thoſe rivers of burning matter: this looks, at a diſtance, like a new-plowed land; but as *you* come near it, *you* ſee nothing but a long heap of heavy diſjointed clods. *Addiſon on Italy.*

YOUNG. *adj.* [ionȝ, ȝeonȝ, Saxon; *jong*, Dutch.]

1. Being in the firſt part of life; not old.
 Gueſts ſhould be interlarded, after the Perſian cuſtom, by ages *young* and old. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
 He woos both high and low, both rich and poor,
 Both *young* and old. *Shakſpeare.*
 There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
 But in his motion like an angel ſings,
 Still quiring to the *young*-ey'd cherubims. *Shakeſpeare.*
 I firmly am reſolv'd
 Not to beſtow my *youngeſt* daughter,
 Before I have a huſband for the elder. *Shakeſpeare.*
 Thou old and true Menenius,
 Thy tears are ſalter than a *younger* man's.
 And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*
 He ordain'd a lady for his prize,
 Generally praiſeful, fair and *young*, and ſkill'd in houſewiferies. *Chapman.*
 In timorous deer he hanſels his *young* paws,
 And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*
 Nor need'ſt by thy daughter to be told,
 Though now thy ſprity blood with age be cold,
 Thou haſt been *young*. *Dryden.*
 When we ſay a man is *young*, we mean that his age is yet but a ſmall part of that which uſually men attain to: and when we denominate him old, we mean that his duration is run out almoſt to the end of that which men do not uſually exceed. *Locke.*
 It will be but an ill example to prove, that dominion, by God's ordination, belonged to the eldeſt ſon; becauſe Jacob the *youngeſt* here had it. *Locke.*
 From earth they rear him ſtruggling now with death,
 And Neſtor's *youngeſt* ſtops the vents of breath. *Pope.*
2. Ignorant; weak.
 Come, elder brother, thou art too *young* in this. *Shakeſp.*
3. It is ſometimes applied to vegetable life.
 There be trees that bear beſt when they begin to be old, as almonds; the cauſe is, for that all trees that bear muſt have an oily fruit; and *young* trees have a more watry juice, and leſs concocted. *Bacon.*

YOUNG. *n. ſ.* The offſpring of animals collectively.
 The hedge-ſparrow fed the cuckoo ſo long,
 That it had its head bit off by its *young*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
 So many days my ewes have been with *young*;
 So many weeks ere the poor fools will yean. *Shakeſpeare.*
 The eggs diſcloſ'd their callow *young*. *Milton.*
 The reaſon why birds are oviparous, and lay eggs, but do not bring forth their young alive, is becauſe there might be more plenty. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*
 Not ſo her *young*; for their unequal line
 Was heroes make, half human, half divine;
 Their earthly mold obnoxious was to fate,
 Th' immortal part aſſum'd immortal ſtate. *Dryden.*
 Thoſe inſects, for whoſe *young* nature hath not made proviſion of ſufficient ſuſtenance, do themſelves gather and lay up in ſtore for them. *Ray on the Creation.*

YOU'NGISH. *adj.* [from *young*.] Somewhat young.
 She let her ſecond room to a very genteel *youngiſh* man. *Tat.*

YOU'NGLING. *n. ſ.* [from *young*; ȝeonȝlinȝ, Saxon.] Any creature in the firſt part of life.

More dear unto their God, than *younglings* to their dam. *Fairy Queen.*
 Youngling, thou canſt not love ſo dear as I.—
 —Grey beard, thy love doth freeze. *Shakeſpeare.*
 When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreaſonable to infer, they ſuckle their *younglings* with milk. *Brown.*
 Encourag'd thus ſhe brought her *younglings* nigh. *Dryden.*
 The ſtately beaſt the two Tyrrheidæ bred,
 Snatch'd from his dam, and the tame *youngling* fed. *Dryden.*

YOU'NGLY. *adv.* [from *young*.]

1. Early in life.
 Say we read lectures to you,
 How *youngly* he began to ſerve his country,
 How long continu'd, and what ſtock he ſprings of. *Shakeſp.*
2. Ignorantly; weakly.

YOU'NGSTER. } [from *young*.] A young perſon. In con-
YOU'NKER. } tempt.
 How like a *younker* or a prodigal
 The ſtarfed bark parts from her native bay,
 Hugg'd and embraced by the ſtrumpet wind. *Shakeſpeare.*
 What, will you make a *younker* of me? ſhall I not take mine eaſe in mine inn, but I ſhall ſo have my pocket pick'd. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*
 See how the morning opes her golden gates,
 And takes her farewel of the glorious ſun:
 How well reſembles it the prime of youth,
 Trimm'd like a *younker* prancing to his love. *Shakeſpeare.*
 Fame tells, by age fame reverend grown,
 That Phœbus gave his chariot to his ſon;
 And whilſt the *younger* from the path declines,
 Admiring the ſtrange beauty of the ſigns,
 Proud of his charge, he drove the fiery horſe,
 And would outdo his father in his courſe. *Creech.*
 The *younger*, who at nine and three,
 Drinks with his ſiſters milk and tea,
 From breakfaſt reads till twelve o'clock,
 Burnet and Heylin, Hobbes and Locke. *Prior.*

YOUNGTH. *n. ſ.* [from *young*.] Youth. Obſolete.
 The mournful muſe in mirth now liſt ne maſk,
 As ſhe was wont in *youngth* and ſummer days. *Spenſer.*

YOUR. *pronoun.* [eopep, Saxon.]

1. Belonging to you. It is uſed properly when we ſpeak to more than one, and ceremoniouſly and cuſtomarily when to only one.
 Either *your* unparagoned miſtreſs is dead, or ſhe's outprized by a triſle. *Shakeſpeare.*
2. YOUR is uſed in an indeterminate ſenſe.
 Every true man's apparel fits *your* thief: if it be too little for *your* thief, *your* true man thinks it big enough. If it be too big for *your* thief, *your* thief thinks it little enough; ſo every true man's apparel fits *your* thief. *Shakeſpeare.*
 There is a great affinity between coins and poetry, and *your* medalliſt and critick are much nearer related than the world imagine. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*
 A diſagreement between theſe ſeldom happens, but among *your* antiquaries and ſchoolmen. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*
3. YOURS is uſed when the ſubſtantive goes before or is underſtood; as this is *your* book, this book is *yours*.
 Pray for this man and for his iſſue,
 Whoſe heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
 And beggar'd *yours* for ever. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
 That done, our day of marriage ſhall be *yours*,
 One feaſt, one houſe, one mutual happineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
 This kiſs, if it durſt ſpeak,
 Would ſtretch thy ſpirits up into the air:
 Conceive and fare thee well.—
 —*Yours* in the ranks of death.—— *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*
 He is forſworn, if e'er thoſe eyes of *yours*
 Behold another day break in the eaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
 While the ſword this monarchy ſecures,
 'Tis manag'd by an abler hand than *yours*. *Dryden.*
 My wealth, my city and myſelf are *yours*. *Dryden.*
 It is my employment to revive the old of paſt ages to the preſent, as it is *yours* to tranſmit the young of the preſent to the future. *Pope.*

YOURSE'LF. *n. ſ.* [*your* and *ſelf*] You, even you; ye, not others.
 If it ſtand as you *yourſelf* ſtill do,
 Within the eye of honour; be aſſur'd,
 My purſe, my perſon, my extremeſt means,
 Lie all unlock'd to your occaſions. *Shakeſpeare.*
 O heav'ns!
 If you do love old men, if your ſweet ſway
 Allow obedience, if *yourſelves* are old,
 Make it your cauſe. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

YOUTH. *n. ſ.* [ȝeoȝuð, Saxon.]

1. The part of life ſucceeding to childhood and adoleſcence; the time from fourteen to twenty eight.
 But could *youth* laſt, and love ſtill breed,
 Had joys no date, and age no need;
 Then theſe delights my mind might move,
 To live with thee, and be thy love. *Shakeſpeare.*
 See how the morning opes her golden gates,
 And takes her farewel of the glorious ſun;
 How well reſembles it the prime of *youth*,
 Trim'd like a yonker, prancing to his love. *Shakeſp.*
 His ſtarry helm unbuckled ſhow'd him prime
 In manhood, where *youth* ended. *Milton.*
 The ſolidity, quantity, and ſtrength of the aliment is to be proportioned to the labour or quantity of muſcular motion, which in *youth* is greater than any other age. *Arbuthnot.*
2. A young man.
 Siward's ſon,
 And many unrough *youths* even now,
 Proteſt their firſt of manhood. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
 If this were ſeen,
 The happieſt *youth* viewing his progreſs through,
 What perils paſt, what croſſes to enſue,
 Would ſhut the book and ſit him down and die. *Shakeſp.*
 About him exercis'd heroick games
 Th' unarmed *youth* of heav'n. *Milton.*
 O'er the lofty gate his art emboſs'd
 Androgeos' death, and off'rings to his ghoſt;
 Sev'n *youths* from Athens yearly ſent, to meet
 The fate appointed by revengeful Crete. *Dryden.*
 The pious chief
 A hundred *youths* from all his train elects,
 And to the Latian court their courſe directs. *Dryden.*
3. Young men. Collectively.
 As it is fit to read the beſt authors to *youth* firſt, ſo let them be of the openeſt and cleareſt; as Livy before Salluſt, Sidney before Donne. *Ben. Johnſon.*
 The graces put not more exactly on
 Th' attire of Venus, when the ball ſhe won,
 Than that young beauty by thy care is dreſt,
 When all your *youth* prefers her to the reſt. *Waller.*

YOU'THFUL. *adj.* [*youth* and *full*.]

1. Young.
 Our army is diſpers'd already:
 Like *youthful* ſteers unyok'd they took their courſe,
 Eaſt, weſt, north, ſouth. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*
 There, in a heap of ſlain, among the reſt,
 Two *youthful* knights they found beneath a load oppreſt
 Of ſlaughter'd foes. *Dryden.*
2. Suitable to the firſt part of life.
 Here be all the pleaſures
 That fancy can beget on *youthful* thoughts,
 When the freſh blood grows lively, and returns
 Briſk as the April buds in primroſe ſeaſon. *Milton.*
 In his years were ſeen,
 A *youthful* vigour and autumnal green. *Dryden.*
 The nymph ſurveys him, and beholds the grace
 Of charming features, and a *youthful* face. *Pope.*
3. Vigorous as in youth.
 How is a good Chriſtian animated by a ſtedfaſt belief of an everlaſting enjoyment of perfect felicity, ſuch as, after millions of millions of ages is ſtill *youthful* and flouriſhing, and inviting as at the firſt? no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs on the head of eternity. *Bentley.*

YOU'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *youthful*.] In a youthful manner.

YOU'THLY. *adj.* [from *youth*.] Young; early in life. Obſolete.
 True be thy words, and worthy of thy praiſe,
 That warlike feats doſt higheſt glorify,
 Therein have I ſpent all my *youthly* days,
 And many battles fought and many frays. *Fairy Queen.*

YOU'THY. *adj.* [from *youth*.] Young; youthful. A bad word.
 The ſcribler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am an old maid, into raillery, for affecting a *youthier* turn than is conſiſtent with my time of day. *Spectator.*

YPI'GHT. *part.* [y and *pight*, from *pitch*.] Fixed.
 That ſame wicked wight
 His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
 Far underneath a craggy cliff *ypight*,
 Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenſer.*

YUCK. *n. ſ.* [*jocken*, Dutch.] Itch.

YULE. *n. ſ.* [ȝeol, ȝeol, ȝehul, Saxon.] The time of Chriſtmas.

YUX. *n. ſ.* [ȝeox, Saxon.] The hiccough.

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo